RE-OPENING OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DUESTION.

Letter of Mr. Marcy to the Earl of Clarendon.

Official Notes of Dismissal to Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls.

Debate in the Senate on the Enlistment Difficulty,

Important from Washington.
SUSPENSION OF ALL DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE
WITH ENGLAND—DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALLI ANCE BETWEEN PRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN. WASHINGTON, May 30, 1856.

Mr. Crampton has conclude to close the British Em bassy, and thus to terminate dislomatic intercourse be tween the two governments. Such a contingancy suffi-ciently indicates that he is acting under instructions

from his government.

It ought to be known that some days ago, when the the Cabinet, the President sough; an interview with him and propo ed an amicable suspension of the relations himself and the Secretary of State. Tals Mr. Crampton promptly declined. Indeed, its absurdity After this, not contented with his position, the President sounded Mr. Crampton upon the question of closing the Embassy, which was thought to se a point of vitality in the relations of the two c untries. Mr. Crampton was equally non-committal upon this point. It would be difficult to credit such rumors from any other administration than Frankita Pierce. The attempt, indeed, to compremise the matter with the chief offerder, to preserve the re ations of amity between the two governments by the sgency of the party charged and about to

be dismissed, was an egostions dip ematic blunder.

The French Minister has been the intimate and confidential adviser of Mr. Cramp on in this whole matter. They waited the despatch of Mr. Marcy, and having received it as a disgusting blunder, in accep irg the apolegies of the British government and at the same time dismissing Mr. Crampton, they determined promptly to close the Embessy, hav ng recured all the advantages they could desire. It is not difficult to perceive that Louis Napoleen is actively formenting the impending disruption between England and the Urited States.

It is well understood here th t the present proc is the first step towards the active intervention of the alliance as nounced in Parliament by Lord Clarendon, between France and England, to take place in American affairs. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the closing of the Embersy, the equivocal o Educt of the givernment of France towards the American officers, all foreshadow the designs of France and England on this side of the

on the proposition to arbitrate the Central American

Secretary Marcy to our Minister at London:-

Secretary Marcy to our Mir is'e: at London:

SECRETARY MARCY TO HON. GEO. M DALLAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATA, )

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

Siz:—I am directed by the Presitent to address you on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British government and that of the United States regarding the construction and effect of the convention of April 18, 1860, and the uniject of Central America generally, and state to you the views which the President enertains of that question as it now stands, in order that you may communicate the same to the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannio Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affalis.

You are aware that there has been no direct communication between the two governments on the main subject since the letter of your presencessor, Mr. Buchanan, to the Earl of Clarendon, daved Suptember II, 1865, and inflordship's reply of the 28th of the same September. B. the bis frejolated by Mr. Buchanan, on the 4th of a tollowing October.

did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its consisten. He repeals this idea afterwards, in other forms of expression, saying in one place that the British government consider that the design of the contracting parties was not to disturb any state of things then existing, and in another place, that while the British government have no was to extend the limits of their possessions or the replace of their infenses in Central America, they are not prepared to contract either the one or the other in pursuance of the interpretation of a convention to which interpre attorn they cannot subscribe. Here, with the exception of a brief note from Mr. Buchanan to Lord Charendon—and that upon a single point only—the correspondence touching the general question has remained suspended. It will thus be perceived that in he contains the Earl of Charendon desists from all further discussion of the main objects of the controverry, which had previously occupied the attention of the two governments, and rests the case upon he single point only—the actions of the previously occupied the attention of the two governments, and rests the case upon he single position, than at length definitely assumed and expressly announced, of particular hypotheses touching the construction of the convention. The Prevident could not but reserve this announcement with equal surprise and regret. He would indeed, have been constrained to regard it as an abrupt and complete termination of all correspondence on the subject between the two governments, and as imposing on this given must be painful cuty of solemaly declaif it as the two countries and the United States but for the following expression in the Earl of Charendon's despatch:—

The Pritish government share the conviction of the President of the United States but for the woodputters, and

on his government the painful cuty of solemaly declaring that the convention had now ceased to be obligatory on the United States but for the following expression in the Erri of Clarendon's despatch:—

The Prichs government above the conviction of the President of the United plates that the interests of the two countries, and their muisual desire to maintain the existing friendly re a ions, will alite Impire each party with a considerer spirit, and exable them to over-zome all counted ex to a substactory adjustment of the Central American questions. The British government see no reason why it show the otherwise.

This introduces on the part of her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had the effect of preventing the Precident from dismissing all hope of an amicable anjustment of the cericus misunderstanding which had grown up between the two governments. He would have been better satisfacted if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory a justment of the controversy might, by a conciliatory spirit on both sides, be reverouse. his lordship had been pleased to indicate the means which, in his judgment, were calculated to produce so cestrable a consumnation. For want of this, the President has been left to conjecture the precise ides of her Mejisty's government. He cannot be certain that has tapichure concerning it is well founded, but he is induced, by catain collateral incidents which have occurred to the fiftereres between the two governments in relation to Central America.

It appears by the latter of hir. Buchanan to this Department, of February 8, 1850, that on a recent occasion Lord C aisodon had stated in the House of Lords he had effect to refer the whole question to arbitration to any third Power, and that that offer having been formally made by the British government, had an interview with the first of Casendon for the purpose of explanation. In chart of Lordson had stated in the House of Lords he had effect of the had addressed to Mr. Crampton had communicated to t

be ident enterials, that ber Majesty's govern-not presented at the to have attracted to of this government, be sincerely solicitous relations of the two were all which there is

make the present response to that proposition. At the very threshold is the question: What is it which shall

make the present response to that proposition. At the very threshold is the question: What is it which shall be submitted to arbitralism?

Lord Clarendon, in his letter to Mr. Crampton of the 10 h of November, seems to assume the efficience between the two countries is merely of the interpretation of the convention of April 10, 1850; but that is not so understood by this government. If indeed, it should be determined in any way that the American construction of that treaty is correct—while his, that whatever may have been the state of things previous to like date, yet after that notifier the United Six so nor frest Britain is to hold any possessions in Central America—that when the law governments agreed that neither will ever occupy, or forrity, or coloniae, or assume, or express easy forminion over Nicaragua, Costa Rios and the Mesquito Craet, or any part of Central America—the sipulation comprehends as to the acts commerciate, problistion of their continuance as well as their initiation, without which there could be no effective neutralization, without which there could be no effective neutralization, without which there could be no effective neutralization of the American Isthmus. If I say, such were the agreed or sattled interpretation of the treaty then indeed, and determination would conclude all existing difference, and settle if it accordance with the views entertained by the United States. But, on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the adverse construction, if i were adopted by an arcitre, could term himse the difference. Lord Clarendon connecters that the treaty was meley prospective in a conclusion, and old how apply to all future time. But when he government, and a determination of seasons, that is, that is ergogeneous and to the government. But when he government and the convention, and old how apply to all future time. But when he government and from the Interpretation which he is an active the least and from the Interpretation of the convention, and old how apply to all future time. But w

Firstly, as to the Micsquito socal, it is not understood that Great Britain now lays can't orany possessions or any terri ory there, all she is supposed to claim is the right to protect the Mosquito Indiana. It cannot be alleged by nor that these Irdisns constitute, or are competent to constitute, an innependent State, admissable as each into the family of sovereign P wers. Nor is it pretended by tireat kritish that in the name or on tehalf of those Indiana, the terrell can, we hout con revenient to the treaty assume or exercise political chilarce amounced in Parliamon: by Lord Clarendos, between France and England, to take place in Marchand Mistre. The dismissal of Mr. Camption, the decising of the Embarsy, the equivocal oridate of the greenmant of France towards the American officers, all foreshedow where the design of France and England on this side of the water.

Despatch of Secretary Marcy to the British Government on Central American Affairs.

Despatch of Secretary Marcy to the British Government on Central American Affairs.

The President sent a message to the Secate yes ereasy, on the proposition to arbitrate the Central American Agrasius.

The message merely encloses the annexed letter from Secretary Marcy to our Mrt fire at London:—

SECRETARY MARCY TO NON GEO. M. DALLAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATA.)

SECRETARY MARCY TO NON GEO. M. DALLAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATA. 1896. .

SECRETARY MARCY TO NON GEO. M. DALLAS.

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SECRETARY MARCY TO NON GEO. M. DALLAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATA. 1896. .

SECR

would become the two government to say to the world they cannot settle by themselves; for, all hough it is common in Englah books of geography, and others, to give to Pelize the appellation or British Huniuras, still it is too well known to admit of dispute that Belize is not, and aver was, any part of Honouras; and her Ma-jesty's government will not, it is assumed, as a matter

of course, found on more name any pretensions of extended learning in the quarter, to the projudics of the taritorial integrity of the republic of Hordina integrity of the republic of Hordina integrity of the republic of Hordina in the standard integrity of the republic of Hordina in the standard integrity of the republic of Hordina in the standard integrity of the republic of the control of the standard integrity of the Republic of the standard integrity of the standard integrity

main untouched; as, being wholly independent of the question of construction, the dispute would stud exist as to what rightful possessions, at the date of the someonico, Great Britain astually had in Central America. And if it is now conteoded by the Britain government that, in the name of the Mosquito Indians. Great Britain may take with military force and hold, San Juan or other priots in Central America, such pretention would be so that ly irreconctleable with all idea of the independence and neutrilite of the Inthums as to reader the Convention worse than negative to the United States. Itsised of submitting to arbitration a pretension involving such consequences, or in any other way consenting to recione of fleet the treaty with such possible constitution; it would, in the judgment of the friedlant, be life only to propose is a meadment, so as to release the United States from obligatives not attended by any benefits and which chigations, thus una tended, the United States of not intended on was incurred by Great Britain. I repeat, if the treaty crudi. by any sossibility whatever, have the construction of leaving Great Britain in possesson or military control of the Atlantic coast of Central America, in the name of the Mosquite Indians, and with rewers to co orns insular positions commending it, on the great of the construction of leaving Great Britain, that, in the estimation of the President, would be to deprive the treaty of meal force, both because it would thus cease to have reciprocal effect and breause the United States of non-life the Drival Marchael and any archive power to the president is made and any arch eggs ment, and it such was a possible construction. It should be to deprive the vices of the meal force, both because it would thus cease to have reciprocal effect and breause the United States to seek for the meal would not then become the day of the United States to seek for the meal would not have been adventionally and the proposed of the State of the service of a possible construction. It

vieus certreversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces in North America.

The Irest ent does not doubt that any one of the Powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of suc arbitra ir as is now proposed would perform the cuty wish prifect impartiality; but to apply to any Power to do this would be to ask of them an act which, if granted, would not be their own domestic durines the lasors and burden of setting the complicated differences of other governments. He would greatly prefer that, in ac nivroyers like the present, turning on priors of positical prography, the matter should be retired to some or so more of these emirent men of science who do bonor to the totellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective y verture the night well undertake the task of defermining such question to the acceptance as well of her Marinality of the transition of the propriet of the United States. You are institute of the respective, to enter into communication with her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in relation to Central America, in order to accertain, in the first place whether the training differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and, if they cannot then to discuss the condition of a relitation upon those priots of difference as to which alone this method of extilement seems requisite or applicable; it being assumed that other points of difference would, after tantyleid, as a matter of course, to conference between the Earl of Carendon and yourself, onducted in the spill of conflative and frankness which belongs to your personal velabilities and frankness which belongs to your personal velabilities and frankness which belongs to your personal velabilities and which is the acced by the true interests both of the United States and Great Britale.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servent,
W. L. MARCY. GEO. M. PAILAS, Esq., &c., London.

The Dismissal of the British Minister WASHINGTON, May 30, 1856. The following is the letter of dumissal to Mr. Cramp-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE |
WASHINITON, May 28, 1876 |
Six:—The President of the United States has directed
us to addounce to you his determination to discontinue
further intercourse with you as her Majesty's diplounain representative to the government of the United
Sales. The reasons which have compelled him to take
his riep at this time have been communicated to your
government.

government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attertion will be cheerfully given to any communications ad-

tion will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this depailment from her Majesty's government effecting the relations between Great Britain and the United Slates, which may be forwarded to this government through any other channel. Stould it be your pleasure to retire from the United Stries, the President direc's me to fourish you with the usual fadilities for that purpose. I consequently enclose herewith the paseport for such cases. I swall myself of this opporturity to receive by you, sir, the assurance of my espectful consideration.

John F. Champron, 1890., &c. &c.

The Dismissal of the British Corsnis.

The Dismissal of the British Cersuls.

OFFICIAL.

FRANKIN PIRCE, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas, by letters patent, under the seal of the United States, beering date the second day of March, A. D. 1843, the President recognized Antholy Barclay as Circul of let Britainic Majes y at New York, and declared him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Corsuls of the most favored maticus; but, for good and sufficient reasons, it is deemed proper that he abould no lorger exercise the said functions within the United States.

Now, therefore he it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Now, therefore he it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on the said Anthony Barclay are revoked and annulied.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affect.

[L. S.] Given under my kand, at the city of Washington the tragenty-sighth day of May, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States of America the 80th.

ERANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President, W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Similar proclamations were published in regard to Geo. Benvenuto Mathew, Coreul at Philadelph's, and Charles Roweroft, Centul at Cincinnati.

Sentenuto Mathew, Corsul at Philadelph'a, and Charks Roweroft, Censul at Cincinnati.

The Dehate In the Senate on Crampton's Dismissal.

The message from the President of the United States con a unical g to Corgress in Immation that he had cessed to hold ciplomatic intercourse with the Envoy Extractionary and Minister Penipotentiary of her Majeaty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland near this giver menn, with a series of papers embroding the considerations of public duty which have led to this measure, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and coderate to be printed.

Mr. March expressed the pleasure he felt at learning the conclinatory tree of Lord Clarendon's despatch, and complimented Mr. March's ever ment in the same amicable names that Lord Clarendon's despatch had been received by the British givernment in the same amicable names that Lord Clarendon's despatch had been received bears.

Mr. Casa had listened with pleasure to the regarded it as a conclusive and p wortui analysis of the whole case. It remed to him that the Lord of the country imperiously required the ofmissal of the British Minister, and his coly regret was that it had not been done long ago. He held that this asspension of intercours was a very commor circumstance; indeed, he telested that it was aucothesty countrance to inqu'is of governments if ministers would be acceptable. He alluded to his case when sipointed Minister to Prance, and raid that he remained in Lordon until it was assertiated that it would be agreeable to France to receive a ninister. England had sent a minister out of the rounary under a geard. Indeed, he might die nomerous intences of such suspension of intercourse, if it was necessary. It was no cause for war, not would be sught for with nuch avoiding a deterning elements of history, and he would move to print 10,000 additional copies.

Mr. Toomes admitted bat the dismissal of the British Minister out of the countraity is a substantial of the aprendict in the neutrality laws. He d

the occasion to express his dissent from the views of his own government.

Mr. BUTHER agreed with the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs.) to at it was peculiarly unfortunae that the British Minister should have been dismissed after all this protracted correspondence. During the time when the allies were engaged in the war against Russia it was highly proper for our government to have said. "hands off" so far as regards our own people in this controversy; but after the war had esseed be thought the course scarcely proper. He would not say that the British gweinment had a right to take exception to it, but he would be awe preferred to have had it done in the first instance, or rot at all. He saw no reason why the two governments should be involved in commercial difficulties and access of retailation, much less in actual war. He should regard that eas a great calamity. It was one of these things he desired to avert, so far as he could do so by his counsel, consistently with the honor of his country. The Minister had been dismised, and he supposed the developments afforced what one government considered a justification to rit; but he though, from the emper which perviced the correspondence of Lord Clarendon, and the tare of feeling that seemed to exist in both countries, this would be regarded as a most inopportune time for thus dissolving diplematic relations. He would not say that our government was not justified, but must be permitted to think it had chosen an inopportune period for its ac ion.

Mr. Franz desired to call attention to the fast that the

our government was not justified, but must be permitted to think it had choren an inopportune period for its action.

Mr. PRATT desired to call attention to the fast that the leiter of apole y on the part of the British government was do ded after the peace lately established by the Powers of Europe. Whatever might have been the take of all tairs at the time when the offence was given, England was certainly relieved from all expectation of difficulty with any European rower at the time when the apolegy was mare which was desired sufficient by our government. The offence charged was that England had attempted to enilst soldiers here will engaged in war with a country with which we were at peace. The government, after that powe, had diclaimed any intintion of violating the laws of which he had complained. He cemed it, then, beneath the dignity of this government to turn off the mere agent, who had made a similar discinner, when the British government was released from all responsibility.

Af er brief rejerinders by Messia. Cass and Mason, the convertation dripped.

Canadian View of Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL IN CANADA.

[From the Mentreal Herald, May 29]

By the atractic of our Washington correspondent we were enabled yesterically afternoon to issue a slip confaining the intelligence, received by tell-graph, of Mr. Crampton and Carante Barciay, Mathews and R. wacrot's dismissal by the United States government. Our correspondent sads that Mr. Marcy's letter in reply to Lord Carandon's sat despatch, is "conditatory, but firm." The New York papers, in contemplation of the dumineal which has taken place, appear, pretty generally, to believe the Brit in government will "poseat the afront" and send successors to their dismissed efficials. We are of a different opinion, and have no doubt Mr. Dallas will be served with a "untile to quit!" within an hour of the receipt of Mr. Marcy's despatch, however "conditativy" may be is terms. The presence that Mr. Crampon is not dymissed because of the enlistment imbrogio, but from his being personally classified to the President previous to the enlistment imbrogio, but from his being personally classified to the President previous to the enlistment affilir, and it is clearly his allege connuct in that affair; and it is clearly his allege connuct in that affair to which his clemism must be attributed. Besidee, are Messers. Byclay, Mathews and Rowero't all personally unaccep able to the Previount. Canadian View of Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

WINIER WEATHER IN SUMMER.—Our climate is famous for sudden transitions, but the charge that occurred during the past week is without precedent. Last night over-coats and mufflers, that had been laid by two months ago, were resumed, and did not feel at all unseasonab The thermometer at 11 o'cleck last night fell to 44 degrees, and the air was a raw cold, and felt like Decemter weather. There was canger that frost might form, which would be most disastrous to the fruit trees in the vicinity of the city, and imperil our crop of strawberries, cherries and peaches, which promised finely. Last Saturday noon the temperature was oppressive, the thermometer standingst 88 degrees, just presive, the thermometer standingat 88 degrees, just double what it was last night. Then, a half a yard of din'ry would have been a ridiculously warm germent; now, on the very verge of summer, all New York is shivering in underclothes. Apart from its effect on vigeration, this audden charge is much to be deplored from in a effect on the aged and diseased. A sharp chill, like that of yes erray, at this time of the year, is worth \$10,000 to the doctore, and drug sellers. There is comfort in the thought that it can't last long.

There is Sixth Avenue—About 2 Octook on Friday

FIRE IN SIXTH AVENUE -About 2 o'clock on Friday merning a fire was discovered in the cellar of the build ing No. 472 Six h avenue. The smcke spreading through the building, gave the alarm to the inmates, who made their secape from the front windows to the balcomy. The firemen were very prompt, and in a short time succeeded in extinguishing the firs. The first floor was cocupied by the Misses Releay as a toy atore and dwelling. They have reastined damage to their stock and farniture probably to the amount of \$200; insured for \$500 in the Firemen's Fire Incurence Company. The building before the William V. Brady. Eq. 18 is damaged to the amount of about \$150, and is fully insured. Mr. William Varian, who occupied the third floor, lowered his childen cut of the broat windows to the balcomy, and thus they exceped suff estion.

New York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of this institution to May 50, 1856:—

port of this institution to May 50, 1856:-

Irdien Depredations in Florida The Kry West correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 15th inst., says:—

By the steamer Vanderblit, Captain Faucett, we have late and imjortant news from Tamps. On the evening of the 14th a number of Indiana fired upon the bounce of late and important news from Tampa. On the evening of the 1stb, a rumber of Indians fired upon the house of Captain Bracky in Hertando country, 28 miles north of Tampa. Two small children, who were standing in the door, were kived at the first fite. Captain Bracky being unwell, was in his bed, tut grasped his gun and aprung up fiting upon the indians, causing them to retreat rapidly. The train carrying provisions to the State troops from Tampa to Ichapuchasa as, on the 16th nit was attacked at Simmons' Hammock, twelve miles from Tampa. There were four white men, a bry and a negro. While watering their horses, twelve or fitten Ludians, hid en in a trick spot rear by, fired upon them. The boy was first killed, then his fatter, named Stallings, then a man rapmed Roach. A man ramed Hisson was shot across the breast, but got on one of the horses and escaped, as did the regro. A man, Haffield, stood behind one of the wagers, and kept the indians off until he had loaded and fired five times. He then escaped on a rule. Blood was afterwards discovered behind a tree where one of the Indians stood, but it was not ascertained whether he was killed. A parry of volumeers was informed of the attack soon after it occurred, and started in jurnait. They were traced to a hammock near by, and by the last accounts there was some probability of the troops attacking them. This was supposed to be the sme body of Indians that two nights before attacked the heure of Captain Bradley, thirty miles from Tampa, and killed two or his childer.

The Late Collision Between the Steamer Rey Stock State and Dalle Bark Cavalier.—Are lived or the child two of the children.

The Late Collision Between the Steamer Rey Stock State and Dille Bark Cavalier.—Are lived of the children.

The Late Collision Between the Steamer Rey Stock State and Dille Bark Cavalier.—Are lived of the cavalier.—The bark Cavalier.—Spt. Kirwin, returned to this port yesteday meroirg. Capt. Kirwin, returned to the spt. Rey Stock State, from Savannah for Philadelphia—the steemer striking the bark on the state card bow just forward of the fore rigging, cutting her down through the pank has a not statung same of her timbers. The steemer then backed off and came on to her sgain, head or, ('cr the curpose of rendering assistance, it is suppressed), striking her forward snain, as drubbing her all the way alt; if a steemer then slewed her bow off and backet astern, her wheelhouses striking the bark on the quarter and considerably damaging it, and the steamer's yeards tearing the tark's salls. The two mates of the rank snot three of the crew got on board of the steamer, leaving these on beard with the captain, also a son of Capt. White. One of there left. Cralles Sooti, a Spaniare, told the captain that he and the others would slik by him. They then bore away for the land, getting into the Captain that he and the others would slik by him. They then bore away for the land, getting into the captain that he and the others would slik by him. They then bore away for the land, getting into the captain that he and the others would slik by him. They then bore away for the land, getting into the captain that he and the others would slik by him. They then bore away for the land, getting into the captain the steamer whole broachide was vibile to the steamer, whereas the steamer whole broachide

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, May 30, 1856. CLEARED.

Steamship Fulter, Wetten, Barre-M Livingston.

hip Bnierrike, Arc., San Francisse-Foster & Mickerson.

ship Ashburton Bradak. Liverpool-Cornelius Grinnell.

Saip R L lane Lattern Liverpool-Lane, West & Co.

Ship Asha Watern Rogars, Fort au Frince-N L & A Wilson'

Ship 3 hos Watern Rogars, Fort au Frince-N L & A Wilson'

Ship 8 H Taibed, Surgers, Bavans-M M Freeman & Co.

Ship S Cast. Watts St John, N B-Snow & Burgess.

Bark Louisa (Swe) Forsaberg, Biack Eiver, Ja-Wm Thomp
on. Brig Jorgen Rabiff (Dan), Liebon-Funch & Metsoke. Brig John Boynton, Bartlett, Port au Prince-Roller & Moll-

Brig Ausline, Blieme, San Juan, Cuba-Mayhew, Taibot & Brig O S Livermore, Parrell, Savandan—rucker a my tourne Fmily, Davis Ctarleston—Dunham & Dimon, Brig Orten Smith, Phi adelphis son bailmore—Master. Its gi Pinit. Frence. Bar gor—Filabur, & Sandord. Bug F Fugers, Spear, Thomaston Srow & Burgess, schr Vaper. Bluon, Mobile-Sturges & Clearman. Schr Geo Davis, Neff, Savannsh—J R Glimore & Co. Schr Seinpe Groton, Winstigten—Stramon & Taliman, Schr Chatter Ock. Kelly, Phi adelptis—J W McKee Pchr Roma Tuttle, Cort ell, Philade phia—R J Godwin, Set r Cphir, Feck. Ftiladelphia—Watterfich & Knoz. Schr M & Flerce, Picroe Bangor—R P Buck & Co. Schr New York Goodsell, Boston—Dayton & Springue. Propeller Itea Swan, Green, Balimore—Cromwell a I ARRIVED.

series. Schr Fmery (Br), Smith, Wirdsor, NS, 8 days, with plaster,

BELOW.

Two ships, unknown. SAILED. Br bark Royal Arch, Kenny, Liverpool; and others. Wird curing the cay freshfrom NW.

PHILADEI PBIA, May 30—Arr banks David Lansley, Bish Cp, Matsuza; kim Tayler, Beston; brigs Vivid (Br), Holmes, Pecto Kry, as; Citopee, Howes, Bestoc, Alan, Douglass, Portsud; schra of outside, Baston; brigs Vivid (Br), Holmes, Portsud; schra outside, Baston; Brazil; J B; Shriver, Miller; CB Pessice, Frater, and B L Berry, Haley, Roster; Upten, Allen, Bippican; American Pelis, Brown, and Geo Edward, May, Berton; John Jones, Fiker, Troy; Chaa A Becksiër Subbr, Cardenas; American Pelis, Brown, and A Becksiër Subbr, Cardenas; May Fahin, Wayne, Liverpooti barks Col. Waller; Shrip Coc.; Sir Geo F Beymour, Did, and Mara Viller, Doug ass Falem; schra (September 1), Loug ass Falem; schra (Beston, Cardenas), Doug ass Falem; schra (Beston, Cardenas), Pous State Cardenas, Pous Shrip, Vayne, Shrip, Shr

MISSING VESSE.—For hig Conquest sld from Pernamburo Dec 15 for Boston with 2000 bays sugar, and has not since been heard iron. Case neared in Boston for about \$20,000. The highest to Perramburo from St Johns, NF, and is supposed to belong the to Perramburo from St Johns, NF, and is supposed to belong in the British provinces.

Fig. wet to Ferri me uco from 84 Jozas, Nr., and is supposed to Fe'org in the Billitch provinces.

Bill Ganors, Spear, from Sagua la Grarde for New York, or the 2'd lint, of Chaleston, experienced a heavy ga'e, in which she less both masts with everything attached. She put into Savartrah folds test for repairs.

New mile Susan T Nonchoss at Veszie's whaif, Bangor, took me at 2 AM 28th list apparently between the house on each are the first of the me in next, and was caused to the extest of a few burdered do lars. A Joung man ramed Philameter Hell, who was safeep in the house, was aroused by those who discovered the tree and had being y time to escape.

SCHE JOHN B. FRANKIIN, of Showbill, Md, from Baltimore for Garciner put h to New Redierd 19th, having carried away in remait at our feet below the cross trees, and main top-mest.

Salp Grante, Sparrow, Hen Inverpositor Canada, May J., int. O., Ch. 820.

Fhip Bemisthers, Herris, from Favre for NYork, May II, let \$7.55 in 2.727.

Fhip A M I awietce (rot Abbott Lawrence), from Iquique for Filarcelphis, May 20. lat 29 40, lon 70.25.

Fhip Filying Cle ud. Reyrard, hence for San Fratcisco, April 6, lat 3 I, Ed. 12 (file Patt Lecific Patt), bon 24.50.

Lon 25.70.

Lon 25.70.

Lon 25.70.

Lon 25.70.

Lon 26.70.

Lon 26 Chaland, Christianson, herce for Wo'gest, May 10, off Spri Carland, Christianen, heres for Wo'gast, May 10, off Spri Polet. Eark E Ekerwood, Fall, from FCricans for Marseiles, 10 case on, Mry 18, no at do Erfu Naty A Jores from Sydney, NSW, for Feejee Islands, Feb 6, off Norfold Island.

5-Cld bark Edward Cohen, Holmes, Boston

GP), Churchill, Fallimore, 27d, achr Mary Eddy, Pierce, Bristel, El.

In port May 24 ablus Albert Gallath, Storer, for Trisate 16g;
Sea Lion Ball, for Pyrk do; Pen Bolt, Loring, for Trisate 16g;
Sea Lion Ball, for Pyrk do; Pen Bolt, Loring, for Trisate 16g;
Sea Lion Ball, for Pyrk do; Pen Bolt, Loring, for Trisate 16g;
Sea Control Control Control Control Control Control

Rockens co; O. J. Chaffee, Nisolos, for the Cyde do; Lady
Pranblin, Leavitt, Diligeore, Young; E. B. Pictoher, Ciffeed,
ard Suffee, Drink weiger, digg; Certhilan, Fidecomba, Idg.

Rery Bill, Charlet, Charlet, Dermark Herryman, Bengar for Fullate, State 18g, The Conner, Berger, Grown, Senter, for N. York de; Dermark Herryman, Senter, for N. York de; Dermark Herryman, Bengar, for N. York, Charlet, Char

he; big Gero ine, Cork Jacksonville.
Fr Jaco, Cuba, Fay 10—arrecht Julia M Hallock, Hallock,
Fr Jaco, Cuba, Fay 10—arrecht Julia M Hallock, Hallock,
NY ork; 15th, Faylas Velocity, White, and Calharina Walta,
NY ork; brig J R Ardersen, Bardell, do, Eld 16th, bark Fraces,
Crowwell, Philadelphia; brigs H McGillvery, Harrison,
do; Cordelia (Br) Ford NYork; Frances Jane, Coffin Hanla

R Flower, Rasver, Hartford; Telegraph, Roath, Morwich, O; amietita Cutch). Gross, Laguayra and Poto Cabality, El Car. Cock. Tambor; New York, Creighton, Curacos, Eld Derk Daniel Webster, Ryder, Boston.

BATB, May IT—Arr brig Jecob Dock. Thompson, West Mer. Mcf. 25th refer Bydrapes, Butler, Balismors.

BKI FAST, May IR—Arr schra Caro Amelia, Turmer, NYork; 24th. Sarah A Smith. Center, Vir girls. Eld 22d, brig Delmoss, Lethe Park, Wilmir gion, NC.

CHA BLFETOP, May IT—Arr steamably Isabel, Rellina, Ela vana via Key West; schra Champion (Br.). Bethel, Harbest Island; Effore, Durring, NOrlears Below Drig Karin (Oan), from Meistras, in distress. Cld ship Febo, Loring, Harrabrig Et Andrew, Kean, West Irdies, Rope Dolarer Mara's lean Mada, Rarcelona; schr Zephyr, Gage, St. Jago de Cuba. Eldaris, Elepatra (Br.). Emelia, Liverouci; Obear (Stona), Balaguer, Baycelona; schr Zephyr, Gage, St. Jago de Cuba. Eldaris, Elepatra (Br.). Emelia, Liverouci; Obear (Stona), Balaguer, Baycelona; in the Work. Coming out the Hock loat aman overbeard; Enarrism Frice, Johnson, Fyork.

JAMA RISCOTTA, May 22—Arr schra Charlie & Willie, Thbetta, Virgioia; Com Tucker, Fuller, Savanrah.

FAST WEYMOUTH, May 20 Arr schra Faktr. Dickoms, Newerls: 24th, Warrior, Witham, and Char, ession, Burgess, do:
FALL RIVER, May 27—Arr schra J Burrough, —— Baylance; Cecar F Rawley, Rackett, Philadelphia; Amelia Starley. Wiron, Trey; Sevan Ludwig, Walden, Port Freen, Child. Chare, Nork. Sid Chie & Brief, La Porte, Delwin, Brighter, Happabenreck; chr James T Brady, Donaware, Child. Chare, Nork. Sid Chie & Brief, La Roy, Delwin, Bright, Brief, Halle, Cabot, Reckett, B Kork; aloop Lean Horden, Collina do, Gilord, Ratingore; febr Iram Roife, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Brief, Mr. Bredell, Layton, Gensives for Herson, Haller, Mr. Brief, Brief, Mr. Brief, Hall, do for Exception; Orgon, Haller, Delwin, Brief, Halle, Am. Philadelphia, Ira do

MOFILE May 24—Cid ship White Star (Sr.), Joslia, LATER-FOO),
REW CRLEANS, May 23, PM—Arr bark Palmetto, Crowell,
Rio de Carelio: brig Progresso (Mex), Martinez, Tooanco. Cidth, ship John Million, McOffer n. and Harrest Queen, Borton,
Liverpeci; bark Arna Delina (Brem), Hatter dosft, Breman;
Peth Later of the College of the College

Br. wn Stepe Huller, for Morris, nobel. The Market Br., 200 P. Columbus, Johnson. Corsachie. Sid bank Ainseata (Br.), 200 y. Raylen. Go., to load for Ameterdam (and anchored between Picket Point, wind shead), selve Maria Louia. Speaner, sid Ecipte, Eciton. Nyork; sloops win H. Bowen, and M. St. P. Charles, Eciton. Nyork; sloops win H. Bowen, and M. St. P. Charles, C. P. A. Willer, M. M. W. St. P. Charles, R. M. Browning, Hickman, Philadorbha. D. May 29—Arr schr R. M. Browning, Hickman, Philadorbha. D. May 29—Arr schr R. M. Browning, Hickman, Philadorbha. D. May 28—Arr brigs Eliza Merrishew, Gordon, Rabia Ecnae via Havana; Alsaetta. Bibber, Cardenas: solve Ge. Scott. McFaristo, P. Chrone. River; Vandalla, Repnolds, P. C. Reven; Mirror, Funcy, Nyork; Mery R. Pearson, Coomba. Palifiero for Beth; Jacob & William Maithews, Flidadelphic for Ge. Court Point, French. Nyork. Cid brigs Harriol. Palifiero for Beth; Jacob & William Maithews, Flidadelphic for Down Forto Rico.

P. RTSMOUTH, May 28—Arr schra Arna Lawia, Harriod. Palifiero, P. Chong, P. Charles, C. Murray; Fairfield, Chaze; F. A. Orr, Henderson, and Farcet, Murray; Fairfield, Chaze; F. A. Orr, Henderson, and Function of Mary Palifiero, and Comba. May 29—Arr brigs Gengea, Spean, S. M. W. Stainasch: Et Geonge, Murphy, douglath, schr Rugene, Avers, Ballimore.

SAVANNAB, May 29—Arr brigs Gengea, Spean, S. Nyosh (see Mis); Leura Searr, Hilly, NOrlessan; schr Lovet a Peason Terry, Provictore. Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig Baniel Websjer, Will Jana, Bab Meisehrich, Provictore, Cid brig

WARREN, May 18- Arr aloop Vermoot, Allen, NYork, WAYNCUTH, May 21-Arr sehr Somered, Starling, Bar